

THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.
Perfect in Touch, Pure in Tone—Absolutely
Indestructible.
It is the only Piano forte
used
in all the Royal Palaces
of Great Britain.
S. & P. ERARD, 18, Gt. Marlboro' St.,
London, England.

No. 11,006

戊六零零一千一萬一第一

日六十二月三日三十九日光 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 11th, 1893, 卯申

ESTABLISHED 1857.

第一十月五日光香港

CHUNG NGOU SIN PO
(Chinese Daily Press)

PUBLISHED DAILY.

Is the best medium for advertising among the
Chinese in the Colony.

Established upwards of FORTY YEARS, and
circulates largely throughout Southern China
Indo-China, etc. Is carefully edited by experi-
enced Chinese Scholars and contains Full and
Reliable Commercial Intelligence.

Terms for Advertising (Translations free) can
be obtained at the Office, Wan Chai, a Street,
Hongkong, or from the different Agents.

Despatches translated from or into Classical
Colloquial Chinese.

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH

Hong Kong Daily Press

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS
OF COMMUNICATIONS, ADVERTISEMENTS, AD-
VERTISEMENTS, PUBLISHING, ETC., should be addressed to
"The Manager," and Subscriptions which are
not intended for a fixed period will be considered
as annual.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should
be sent to the Office, Wan Chai, a Street, Hongkong, or from the different Agents.

After that hour the supply will be limited.

Telegraphic Address, *Press*,
P.O. Box 29. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. U. ST. L A N D E D ,
Ex "GENFALLOM,"

ROOTS' CUCU COCOA
(the wonderous nourishment).

MELIN'S FOOD, ASPINALL'S ENAMEL,

SUNLIGHT SOAP, VARIOUS COLOURS.

WINTON CARDS, MONEY BRAND SOAP,

POSTHORN CARDS.

SPONGES of different sizes and qualities.

H. RUTTNER,

13, D'Aguilar Street,

Hongkong, 11th May, 1893. [1103]

PILOTAGE IN JAPAN WATERS.

Y. KAYA (Japanese subject), Licensed
Coast and Island Pilot, between

Gulf of Taku and Kinko-bay via Island Sea

and Nagasaki. Holds London Master's Certificate
of Competency and also Japanese Master's

Certificate of Competency. Ten years' command

Kyoto and Nippon Yacht Knives Ships and
Sea-vessels experience of Island Sea.

29 Ships. Shipped Shrimps, Fish, etc., etc.

Telegraphic Address, *Kaya, Kaya, and May-*

1893.

SOCIETE FRANCAISE DES CHALBON-
NAGES DU TONKIN.

THE GENERAL MEETING will take
place at Hongkong on THURSDAY, MAY 11th,

the 1st May, 1893, at the Registered Office of

the Company, in Victoria Buildings, at 3 P.M.

Order of the Day—

Report presented by the Board of Directors.

Approval of Accounts.

Election of Directors.

In accordance with the Company's Articles of

Association, Owners of at least Twenty Shares,

in order to have the right to attend the Annual

Meeting, will have to deposit them at the Com-

pany's Office not later than fifteen days before

the Meeting, and will receive, in Exchange a

Card of Admission.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

R. B. JOYCE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1893. [1103]

KOWLOON DISTRICT.

LOCAL NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 2

EXHIBITION OF WAGLAN LIGHT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the LIGHT
ON WAGLAN ISLAND was exhibited
for the first time at sunset on the 9th of May,
1893.

The illuminating Apparatus is Revolving.

Depth of the First Order, showing double
wicks, each of 10 feet of light.

The Lighthouse stands on the summit of the
island, and the light, which is elevated 225 feet
above the level of the sea, should be visible in
clear weather at a distance of 22 Nautical Miles
in all directions where it is not obscured by land.

N.B.—For the present the light will only show
thirty per cent of its full power on the land.

The light will be visible on the bearing, taken
from seawards, North East Point east by
East to South-East by South.

The Tower is made of iron, 25 feet high,
with a total height from its base to the lantern
vanes of 52 feet.

The lower half of the Tower is painted white,
the upper half red, and the lantern white.

The Dwellings are white.

Approximate position—

Latitude 22° 16' N.

Longitude 114° 18' E.

FOG GUN SIGNAL.

The Keepers at the Station on hearing a bell,
foghorn, steam-whistle, or any other sound dur-
ing foggy or thick weather, indicating the pro-
ximity of a vessel, will fire a gun at an in-
terval of fifteen seconds between them, so that
the Yacht's Fog Signal—showing that it is
under way—continues to be heard will repeat
the firing after an interval of twelve minutes.

J. McLEAVY BROWN,
Commissioner of Customs

Kowloon and District.

Custom House, 11th May, 1893. [1103]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship.

"POLYphemus,"

Captain Lee, will be despatched as above to
Macao, the 12th inst., at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1893. [1103]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship.

"FORMOSA,"

Captain Hall, will be despatched for the above
PORT TO MOREOW, the 12th inst., at DAY-
LIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1893. [1103]

FOR SHANGHAI.

"LYEMOON,"

Captain G. Heuermann, will be despatched for the
above port TO MOREOW, the 12th inst., at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWLIN & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1893. [1103]

FOR MANILA via AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship.

"ESMERALDA,"

Captain Taylor, will be despatched for the above
port on SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at 5 P.M.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation
for Passengers and is fitted with the Electric
Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWLIN & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1893. [1103]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI via AMOY.

Taking Care of Passengers at the rough rates

for NINCHI, CHONG, NAM, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, and Ports on the Yangtze.

THE Company's Steamship.

"ULYSSES,"

Captain Lapage, will be despatched as above on
TUESDAY, the 16th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1893. [1103]

HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

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used

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of Great Britain.

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London, England.

No. 11,006

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"SHIEF" LINE OF STEAMERS

FOR NAGASAKI, KÖBE, AND
YOKOHAMA.
(VIA ATLANTIC SEA).

THE Steamship

"GLAMORGANSHIRE,"

Captain Jackson, will be despatched as above on
or about THUJU DAY, the 18th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1893. [1103]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"AJAX,"

Captain Heath, will be despatched as above on
TUESDAY, the 23rd instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1893. [1011]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF CONSIGNMENT OF
OPTIONAL CARGO, EX. O. S. S. CO. S.

"AJAX" FROM LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPING Orders must be forwarded from the
Underwriters not later than the 15th inst.,
for shipment for steamer "ULYSSES."

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1893. [1011]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CHINA BORNEO COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH
ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of
SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices
of the Company, No. 6, Lee-Ho-Sue Lane,
THIS DAY (THURSDAY), the 11th of MAY, at
Noon, for the purpose of presenting the
Report of the Directors, together with a State-
ment of Accounts to 31st December, 1892, and
electing Directors and Auditors.

THE ELEVENTH MEETING of
SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the
same place on the 12th instant, at 11 A.M.

Order of the Day—

INTIMATIONS.

BROWN, JONES & CO.
AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE
CROSSES,
HEADSTONES AND COLUMNS
in Stock.
Prices moderate. Work Promptly Done.
338 Satisfaction Guaranteed.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.



CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED
WATERS.

Our New Factory has been recently refitted with automatic Steam Machinery of the latest and most approved kind, and we are well able to compete in quality with the best English makers.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture.

BOMBAY SODAS.

We continue to supply large bottles as hortafors, Free of Extra Charge, to those of our Customers who prefer to have them to the ordinary size.

COAST POET ORDERS, whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

For COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices; and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good condition.

Couriered Order Books supplied free on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is
"DISPENSARY, HONGKONG."
And all signed messages addressed there will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATER

SODA WATER

LEMONADE

POTASH WATER

SEUTZEL WATER

LITHIA WATER

SARSAPARILLA WATER

TONIC WATER

GINGER ALE

GINGERADE

LEMON SQUASH

RASPBERRYADE.

No Credit given for Bottles that look dirty or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Waters, as such Bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
The Hongkong Dispensary, Hongkong. [19]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Only the Hongkong Post Office news column should be addressed to "The Editor." Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the news column, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No correspondence is accepted from persons who have appeared in other papers first will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication after which the supply is limited.

Telegraphic Address,
P. O. Box 50. Telephone No. 12.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 11TH, 1892.

It is known that the Six Companies of California and other representative Chinese bodies in the United States have memorialized the Chinese Government on the subject of the Geary Extension Act, and much speculation has been indulged in as to the action which that Government will take now that the expulsion of its subjects has already begun. Meanwhile it is interesting in view of the demand for Chinese labour in Brazil and elsewhere—to observe how the policy of the United States in this matter is affecting neighbouring countries. On the 5th December last the Six Companies in the course of a memorial to the Tsung-li Yamen stated that "of the 100,000 or so Chinese labourers who in consequence of American prohibition find themselves unable to return to America, some thousands are going to Mexico. We would beg that the Viceroy of the Two Kwang may be asked to forbid such a proceeding pending the conclusion of a treaty with Mexico, so that the emigrants may not be disappointed in their expectation." If this is all the Six Companies said their memorial was most discreetly worded, but it is clear from the reply of the Tsung-li Yamen that they said a good deal more. "The particular case forth," observe that august body, "have not escaped our observation, and we would accordingly ask you"—they are addressing the Viceroy at Canton—"to issue notifications at Canton and other ports forbidding Chinese to proceed to Mexico until a treaty has been concluded, lest they tread again the old American 'trial.' This the Viceroy has done, and we have before us a notification published last month by the Nanchai Magistrate in which both Viceroy and Magistrate repeat the warning against "trading in the former trial." It is a favourable Chinese metaphor of a cart run to perdition, the familiar Western equivalent being the *stil retrouss* of the old fable. The obvious meaning of the warning is to take heed lest after Chinese labour has enriched Mexico with railways and canals the Chinaman should be, as by grateful America, ignominiously expelled when his work is done.

No one can say that the Chinese Government in this latest order to its subjects is putting the matter unjustly or using unnecessarily strong language. It is obviously only prudent before allowing emigration to a country the conditions of which would to a large extent appear to be similar to those of its neighbours the United States first ensure by solemn international agreement, that the ill-treatment now meted out under the Geary Act should not be repeated. The national honour, not to say prestige, of China is concerned. As Anglo-Saxons it is impossible for us not to profitably hope

that the vindication of Mr. CHAS PEASEON, as enforced by Mr. FREDERICK GREENWOOD in his "Blackwood," may prove untrue. We do not wish to see any part of the earth's surface where Anglo-Saxons can live and labour overrun by Chinese. At the same time, as what we all practically are, misbarries of Western civilization, we do not like to see ourselves, or even the Irish hoodlum of San Francisco, laid open to a charge of compassing our wish by violent or unjust measures. The United States have grievously bungled in this matter from first to last. In the beginning they posed before the world as a land of freedom, and before China they "cordially recognized the inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home." They imported their Chinese labourers and they built their railways. Then came the Irish hoodlum and he, getting through the exigencies of party politics, as the phrase goes, the upper hand in the Pacific Slope (as just now, alas, in Great Britain) declared the expulsion of the Mongolian. Hence the Swallow-Tail mission and the immigration treaty of 1890, permitting the United States Government to "regulate, limit, or suspend the coming of Chinese labourers to the United States, or their residence therein," but not to absolutely prohibit it. How far the Geary Act contravenes this treaty is a matter for the Chinese Government to decide, and, perhaps, for the Supreme Court of the States to decide. But in any case China and the Chinese have "lost face," and are bound to see that the same does not befal them in Mexico. The Peking Government has undoubtedly the right to forbid the emigration, whether free or contract, of its subjects to a non-treaty State, and would have the power to enforce its prohibition if vessels conveying emigrants to Mexico sailed direct from Chinese ports. But, we take it, not one of the Chinese now in Mexico has, at any rate ostensibly, commenced his voyage from China. The majority have found their way from the United States; a number from Macao or Hongkong. It is not, however, to the real interest of Hongkong that we should be used as a means for Chinamen to evade any reasonable Chinese regulation, and as it cannot be said that under the circumstances the present temporary prohibition of emigration to Mexico is unreasonable, we trust that a satisfactory treaty may be drawn up between Mexico and China with a little delay as possible.

H. M. S. *Flower* left the harbour yesterday for a cruise.

The steamer *Glanmoreshire* left Singapore yesterday for this port.

Private telegrams were received yesterday announcing the failure of another Australian bank.

The Spanish Consul has favoured us with a copy of the following telegram dated Manila, 10th May:—"It is probable that there is a typhoon not far off."

The match for the tennis championship takes place this afternoon, when Meader will try to wrest the honour from Pinckney, the present holder. The men are thought to be very evenly matched.

Hancock, the walker, has arranged an exhibition for Saturday afternoon, when he will walk five miles. Eight men from the Regiment will not pose masters for him, a fresh one being taken up each half mile. His Excellency the Governor has promised his patronage.

The R. M. S. *Empress* of Japan arrived at Kobe at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, and left again at 10 p.m. for Hongkong via Nagasaki and Shanghai. The *Empress of India* arrived at Kobe at 3:30 p.m. on Tuesday and left again at 11 a.m. on Wednesday for Vancouver via Yokohama.

We would remind our readers of the public meeting to be held at the City Hall at five o'clock this afternoon for the purpose of considering and determining upon the formation of a local Association having for its object the defending of the inhabitants of Hongkong in the exercise of their increased powers in the management of all local affairs.

At the Magistrate yesterday a couple in the employ of Mr. H. R. Wodehouse were charged with assault with a blunt object, while a companion was charged with assaulting the police while in the execution of their duty. It appeared that a native constable went into the back yard of the defendant and saw him in the act of cutting down the dead body of a dog which had been hung by a cord to a beam. The lunging constable, who had been sent to apprehend him, the General Constable, defendant, said that the offence with which he was charged was a very common one as the dogs were killed for food. As the lunging persisted in taking the man to the station the second defendant became aggressive and assaulted the constable. His Warden discharged the first man but fined the second.

A correspondent of the Englishman, who is writing on the old India Office records, gives us an interesting glimpse of the conspiracy question as it appeared two centuries ago. The first passage quoted is from a letter written by the Court of the Company, to "our President and the Directors of the Company" in 1792. The letter, dated 28th February, 1792, "The Court writes:—'All silver is at a scarcity and dear at the time in England and we never know in the memory of man to be so little at the rate.' Occupied as we are with the affairs of the Company, we have not yet had time to consider the matter. The letter is dated 28th February, 1792. The Court writes:—'All silver is at a scarcity and dear at the time in England and we never know in the memory of man to be so little at the rate.' Occupied as we are with the affairs of the Company, we have not yet had time to consider the matter. The letter is dated 28th February, 1792. 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